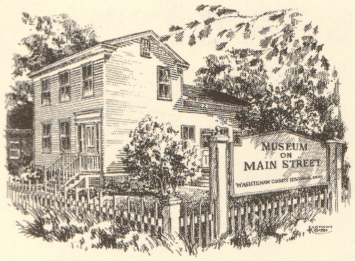
FEBRUARY 2009

IMPRESSIONS

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER • FOUNDED 1857



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The Washtenaw County Historical Society is a 501(c)(3) organization.

Information

Published Seven Times A Year
From September-May.

Museum On Main Street
500 N. Main Street at Beakes Street
Post Office Box 3336
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-3336

Phone: 734.662.9092
Email: wchs-500@ameritech.net
Web Site:
www.washtenawhistory.org

Annual dues: January-December individual, $15; couple/family $25; student or senior (60+) $10; senior couple $19; business/association $50; patron $100.

RICHARD L. GALANT, PhD

President's Letter

We, at the Washtenaw County Historical Society, send you best wishes for the coming year. May the world find peace.

The holiday exhibition, *Trains in Toyland*, which will run until Sunday, January 25, has been a great success. Our docent, Tracy Gierada, reported that on the first weekend, on Saturday, we had 54 visitors and the next day, Sunday, 83 visitors came to see the trains and toys. Fabian Beltran, a member of the Dexter Train Club, has been at the museum each weekend demonstrating the trains and how to build a train village. If you have time, do stop by the Museum on Main Street and visit this exhibition.

The next exhibition, *Coming to Washtenaw County*, will be at the museum from March 1 through June 28. In conjunction with the Genealogical Society of Washtenaw County, on the first Sunday of March, April, May and June, members of GSWC will be on hand to help visitors research the ports of entry of ancestors. Additionally, there will be exhibits of various nationalities that have immigrated to Washtenaw County and how they have affected our area.

This year, we welcome a new member of the Board of Directors, Karen L. Jania, who is an archivist at the Bentley Historical Library and says, "My interests include Ann Arbor history, genealogy, good music and travel." Karen is taking the place of Sue Kosky, who is becoming a director-at-large.

The Society's February talk by Henry Wright, Ph.D., *Archeology of 1015 Wall Street and Lower Town,* will be at the University of Michigan Exhibit Museum at the corner of Geddes and North University, at 2 PM, on Sunday, February 15. We will hear interesting things about artifacts found at the original site of our museum building.

The membership mailing was put into the post office early in January of 2009. We invite you to continue your membership, join our society and/or consider donating to our museum fund. We are a 501(c)(3) organization and donations are tax-deductible. We thank you for being a friend of history and our Society.

Enjoying "Trains in Toyland"

DAVID A. BLOOM, M.D.

The University of Michigan Medical School 158 Years and Counting

The University of Michigan Medical School of today consistently ranks among the top medical schools in the United States. It is the first in the United States to own and operate its own hospital, the first to admit women and the first major school to teach science-based medicine. How the school began and how its birth and achievements have intersected with the history of Michigan, and of the University of Michigan, was the subject of a November 16th talk by Dr. David Bloom, at the Ann Arbor District Library, co-sponsor of the talk. Dr. Bloom is the Jack Lapides Professor and Chair, University of Michigan Department of Urology.

Dr. Bloom began with a question: Why repeat all this? His answer was a quotation from R.P. Feynman, who wrote in 1963, "Because there are new generations born every day. Because there are great ideas developed in the history of man, and these ideas do not last unless they are passed purposefully and clearly from generation to generation."

As a prelude, Dr. Bloom took the audience back in time to 1600 AD, when the Huron, Miami, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians populated Michigan. Then, beginning with the influence of Father Gabriel Richard and Judge Augustus Woodward, Dr. Bloom traced the story of the medical school through the impact of the people and the ideas that shaped its direction and vision.

Setting the Stage for Higher Education in Michigan

Father Gabriel Richard, who had immigrated to the United States from France in 1792, and Judge Augustus Woodward, appointed territorial judge by President Thomas Jefferson, were both in Detroit at the time of the devastating fire that destroyed the city in 1805. The two men played prominent roles in the planning and reconstruction of Detroit, and the birth of the idea for a university in Michigan.

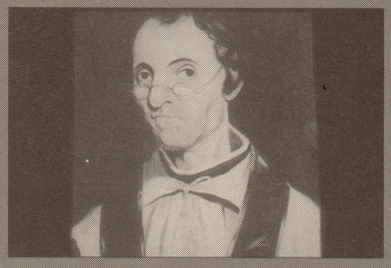
Judge Woodward authored the Education Act for the Michigan Territory and drafted a charter for an institution he called the Catholepistemiad, or the University of Michigania, said Dr. Bloom. Signed into law in 1817, the charter included a detailed blueprint for the organization of a university with 13 departments. Although not initiated at that time, a department of medicine was discussed. Father Richard was one of the co-founders of the school, which was located on Bates Street in Detroit, and served as its vice president from 1817 to 1821, after which he was appointed to the board of trustees.

A Chance Meeting and a Town is Born

"John Allen and Elisa Rumsey played a significant role in the growth of the University of Michigan and its medical school," said Dr. Bloom. "John Allen, from Virginia, and Elisha Rumsey, from New York, were land developers who happened to meet in a Detroit tavern in 1824. In search of land, they headed west and found a favorable oak opening on the Huron River. The village they established there would later become known as Ann Arbor. This is where the school that had been established by Father Richard and Judge Woodward relocated when the cholera epidemics of 1832 and 1834 led to the closing of the Bates Street location.

"By the time Michigan became a state in 1837, the village of Ann Arbor had grown to a population of 2,000, with two banks, 11 lawyers and nine physicians," continued Dr. Bloom. "Also that year, the university's board of regents held their first meeting in Ann Arbor and accepted 40 acres of land, known as the Rumsey plot, from the Ann Arbor Land Company. Three years later there were four professors' homes on campus.

Father Gabriel Richard - 1798



Jesuit missionary -> Detroit Settlement, a stockade town of 80 families, 9 streets.

The first class at Mason Hall was held in 1841.

"As the university grew, changes in theories of disease were influencing thinking about the teaching of medicine," said Dr. Bloom. "Until the mid 1800s, theories of disease included

1817 - origins of the U/M

- Judge Woodward authors *Education Act for Michigan Territory*.
- **University of Michigania** -> 13 depts *planned* (Medicine = Iatrica, **deferred**).
- Classes begin 1821- Bates St. Detroit.

phrenology (determining personality by bumps and fissures in the head), mesmerism (using the sun, moon and stars to diagnose and treat) and homeopathy (see sidebar). These theories were being replaced by clinimetric medicine, in which scientific data are used to ascertain verifiable theories of disease and rules for therapy. The best evidence for a germ theory of disease came in 1843, when Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston presented his paper on the contagiousness of puerperal fever."

Birth of the Medical School

For the next chapter in the history of the medical school, Dr. Bloom turned to the story of Moses Gunn. Born in 1822 in New York, Gunn studied medicine with Corydon Ford at the Geneva Medical College. Hearing rumors about interest in a new medical school in Ann Arbor, the two men appropriated a cadaver and, taking it with them on board, headed west by train in 1846. They established a medical practice and began to teach anatomy. In August of 1846, Gunn, Ford and Silas Douglas, an Ann Arbor physician, formed a private medical school in Ann Arbor, charging $40 per year. Abram Sager joined them in December of that year.

The following year, Michigan physicians petitioned University of Michigan regents to form the medical school that had been "called for 30 years ago" with Judge Woodward's Education Act for the Michigan Territory. Tabling the proposal, the regents authorized construction of a second undergraduate classroom building – South Hall.

In 1848, however, Regent Zena Pitcher successfully lobbied for a medical building, finally giving birth to the University of Michigan Medical School. Pitcher, an 1822 graduate in medicine from Middlebury College in Vermont, had moved to Detroit after serving as a surgeon in the U.S Army. He became the city's mayor for two separate terms of office, was president of the American Medical Association and a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

The faculty that first year consisted of Abram Sager, dean and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Silas

Eliza Mosher Leaves Mark at U of M

Many of the early female graduates of the University of Michigan Medical School distinguished themselves in a variety of ways. One of the most famous locally, as well as nationally, was Eliza Mosher. Mosher had always dreamed of being a doctor despite the objections of her family. She began her medical studies at the New England Hospital for Women and Children and when the University of Michigan announced its willingness to accept women, Mosher and four friends promptly applied.

Following graduation, Dr. Mosher established a thriving practice in Poughkeepsie, New York, and two years later became the resident physician for the Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women. It was the first of its kind to be operated by and for women and Mosher distinguished herself there by establishing a nursing school. She then studied in London and Paris before returning to Brooklyn, New York, to open another practice. After teaching several semesters at Wellesley and Smith colleges, Dr. Mosher spent a decade as a professor at Vassar.

In 1896, University of Michigan President James Burrill Angell offered Dr. Mosher the position of the first dean of women for the 647 female students then enrolled. But when he refused her insistence on a position in the medical school, she turned him down. He sweetened his offer with a full professorship in the School of Literature, Science and Arts and when she turned that down as well, he told her about the Barbour Gymnasium for Women that was being built on campus. He must have known that the avant-garde women's physical education movement was a pet project of Eliza Mosher's. She accepted and initiated many advances for women students during her tenure. She never, however, was given the opportunity to teach in the medical school and finally returned to her practice in New York. Mosher Hall for female students was named in her honor in 1930.

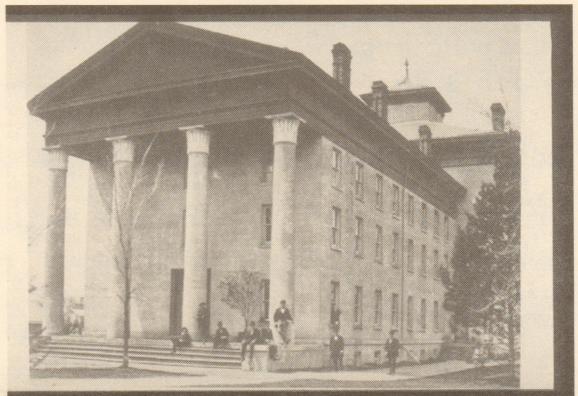
Source: A history of women (in progress) at the University of Michigan, by Susan Nenadic, an Ann Arbor historian

Douglas, professor of chemistry; Samuel Denton, professor of medicine and pathology; Moses Gunn, professor of anatomy and surgery; and John Allen Jr., professor of physiology, materia medica and therapeutics. On October 3, 1850, Dean Sager delivered the opening lecture to a class of 92 students. "To graduate, they had to attend a duplicate set of lectures held over two years, complete a preceptorship and earn the vote of the faculty," said Dr. Bloom.

Because of the problematic blend of didactic instruction and clinical practice in a town the size of Ann Arbor, Moses Gunn, in 1852, moved his practice and home to Detroit and campaigned to relocate the medical school there, said Dr. Bloom. However, the regents refused and Corydon Ford became the anatomy and surgery professor.

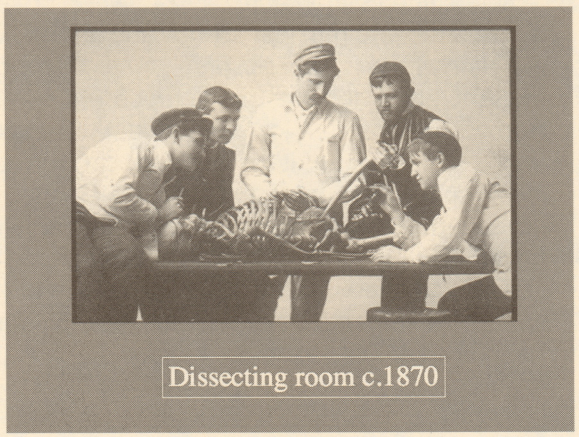
Continuing a Decade of Change and Growth

"By 1855, many changes were occurring at the university and in the country," said Dr. Bloom. "The observatory was completed and the University of Michigan issued its first Bachelor of Science degree, replacing the former degree in classical studies. In 1856, Silas Douglas persuaded the regents to build the chemical building near the medical school. It was the first university building in the United States dedicated to chemistry."



Medical school with addition (1864)

U/M medical class of 1865



Dissecting room c.1870

In the meantime, North-South tensions were escalating and the Underground Railroad became active throughout Michigan. In 1861, Moses Gunn interrupted his medical school teaching to join the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Gunn returned to Ann Arbor in 1862 and remained until joining the faculty at Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1867.

At that time, U of M's enrollment had grown to 1,255; the

What is Homeopathy?

The term homeopathy comes from the Greek words *homeo*, meaning similar, and *pathos*, meaning suffering or disease. It developed in Germany and has been practiced in the United States since the early 19th century. Homeopathic practitioners are commonly called homeopaths. Homeopathy is an alternative medical system built upon complete systems of theory and practice. Homeopathy takes a different approach from conventional medicine (practiced by medical or osteopathic doctors) in diagnosing, classifying and treating medical problems.

Key concepts of homeopathy include:

- Homeopathy seeks to stimulate the body's defense mechanisms and processes so as to prevent or treat illness.
- Treatment involves giving very small doses of substances called remedies that, according to homeopathy, would produce the same or similar symptoms of illness in healthy people if they were given in larger doses.
- Treatment in homeopathy is individualized (tailored to each person).
- Homeopathic practitioners select remedies according to a total picture of the patient, including not only symptoms but also lifestyle, emotional and mental states, and other factors.

Source: NCCAM (National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine) Research Report at NCCAM.nih.gov

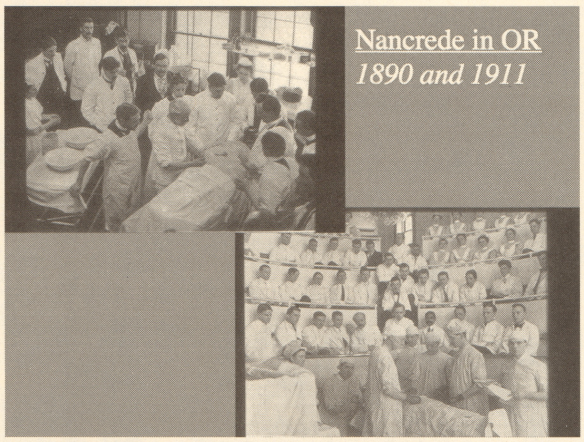
medical school had 525 students and 32 professors. Because of growing interest in the field of homeopathy, the state legislature asked the university to add a school for this specialty. The request, however, was turned down amidst much controversy. In 1868, Professor Alonzo Palmer, chair of the American Medical Association Committee on Medical Education and University of Michigan Medical School dean from 1875 to 1879 and 1880 to 1888, lobbied for higher admission standards for all medical schools.

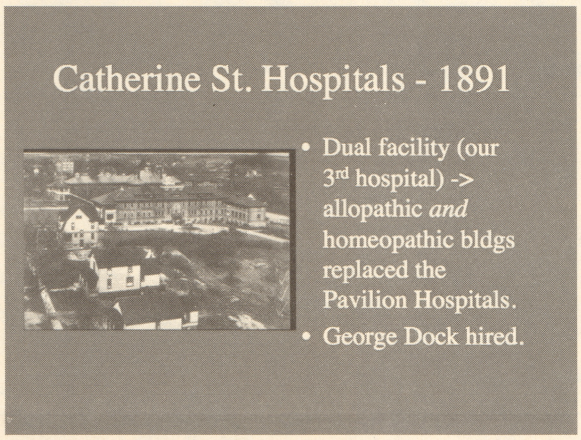
"He called for a three- to four-year program, hospital clinical instruction and strict examinations," said Dr. Bloom. "Also that year, Michigan became the first university to own and operate a hospital. One of the original professor's houses was refitted as a hospital for surgery patients in 1869."

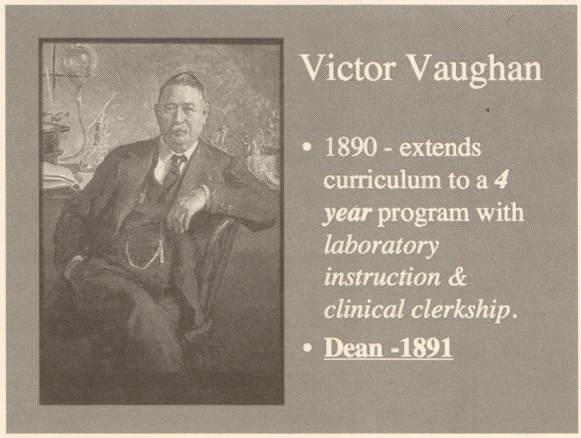
In 1871, there were 18 women enrolled in the medical school. Except for urology, they attended lectures with male students. Amanda Sanford, who wrote her thesis on childbed fever, was the first woman to graduate from the University of Michigan Medical School. Alice Hamilton, an 1893 graduate who later became the first woman faculty member at Harvard, had this to say about her University of Michigan experience:

"The training I received gave me an understanding of what scientific inquiry really means and an ideal of thoroughness, objectivity of outlook, accuracy and intellectual integrity which have been of inestimable service to me in my working life."

"In 1875, the legislature forced the university to set up a homeopathic medical department when new twin pavilion hospitals opened," said Dr. Bloom. "The City of Ann Arbor helped with the cost. Because of anticipated contamination, the plan was to







U of M Hospital in 1926

tear them down in five years. At this point, homeopathic and allopathic students began to take basic science courses together and emerging theories on bacteriology were being introduced into the university and medical school curricula.

"In 1876, a chemistry student from Missouri, Victor Vaughan, received one of the two first doctoral degrees at the University of Michigan," said Dr. Bloom. "In 1877, Vaughan began teaching physiological chemistry to medical students. The medical school purchased 15 microscopes, bringing the total to 17. At that time, threats to relocate the medical school to Detroit resurfaced and were resisted by University President James Burrill Angell and Victor Vaughan. Upon the death of Dean Alonzo Palmer in 1888, Corydon Ford was appointed dean and Victor Vaughan became chief executive officer.

"In 1889, the state of Michigan and the city of Ann Arbor allocated funds for a new hospital, which were accepted by the regents," continued Dr. Bloom. "In 1890, Victor Vaughan extended the curriculum to a four-year program that included laboratory instruction and clinical clerkship. Vaughan became dean in 1891

as a new combined allopathic and homeopathic building on Catherine Street replaced the old pavilion hospitals. In this new hospital the department of medicine, under the leadership of George Dock and Charles B.G. de Nancrede, who had been recruited to Ann Arbor by Vaughan, occupied the East Wing. The homeopathy department was in the West Wing."

As the century drew to a close, Elizabeth Bates received $133,000 for the first endowed professorship at the University of Michigan, George Dock introduced a clinical clerkship and clinical teaching program, the first interns arrived and John J. Able established the first pharmacology lab and department in the world.

Dedicated anatomy students

The 1900s

"Walter Hewlett, who replaced Dock as professor of internal medicine in 1908, advocated lab tests and EKG for the early diagnosis of heart disease," said Dr. Bloom. "In 1910 the medical school had a budget of $83,000 and the hospital, of $70,000. All clinical instructors were salaried and owed their first duty to the medical school. But all was not perfect. The Catherine Street Hospitals were outdated and the full time salary system constrained faculty development.

"The old medical building was destroyed by fire in 1910, and five years later the regents adopted a new organizational nomenclature," continued Dr. Bloom. "Graduates of the colleges received undergraduate degrees and graduates of the schools received professional degrees. In addition, the department of medicine and surgery became the medical school. The department of diseases of the mind and nervous system was divided into the department of neurology and the department of psychiatry. In 1920, Elizabeth Crosby joined the faculty and Frank Wilson returned to the University of Michigan to become the 'world's best electrocardiographer.'

"Under the leadership of Surgery Chair Hugh Cabot, a surgeon and medical reformer, students in the homeopathic and allopathic schools were combined into one school," said Dr. Bloom. "Staffed by a fulltime multi-specialty faculty practice, a new 1,000-bed, 2.4 million dollar hospital opened. In 1928, Alexander Fleming identified penicillin and in Ann Arbor, Ruben Kahn organized hospital clinical laboratories and developed the Kahn test for syphilis. In 1930 'in the interest of greater harmony,' the regents fired Hugh Cabot."

Cabot went on to take a position with Will Mayo, an 1883 graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School, at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. From 1930 to 1933, an interim executive committee led the medical school and Cabot's fulltime faculty reimbursement plan was replaced by a part-time plan. The specifics of this plan were changed in 1950, 1955, 1973 and 1978.

Throughout the following decades the university and medical school continued to flourish. According to Dr. Bloom, 1953 saw the addition of the outpatient building, the dedication of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Med Sci I and the initiation of 24-hour emergency service. With an enrollment of 760 students in 1954, the University of Michigan boasted the largest medical school in North America.

In 1955, Thomas Francis and Jonas Salk announced the success of their polio vaccine to a grateful world. James V. Neel, in 1956, chaired the first department of human genetics in the United States. Also that year, the medical school had 300 research projects underway and Dean Albert Furstenberg argued, "The nation needs more physicians practicing in specialties."

William N. Hubbard Jr. became the first full time dean in 1959. President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs in the '60s led to many significant changes in the practice of medicine. In 1969, C.S. Mott Children's Hospital, Med SCI II and the Towsley Center became part of the medical school campus. From 1999 to 2007 Dean Allen Lichter aligned the medical school and the health system. The current

19th Century Leaders in Bacteriology

Robert Koch was a German physician and one of the founders of bacteriology. He discovered the anthrax disease cycle in 1876, and the bacteria responsible for tuberculosis in 1882 and cholera in 1883. He received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1905.

Joseph Lister was an English surgeon who brought to surgery the principle of antisepsis, an outgrowth of Pasteur's theory that bacteria cause infection. In 1865, Lister proved the effectiveness of his methods, thus founding modern antiseptic surgery. Using carbolic acid as the antiseptic agent, he devised techniques of applying it that, when used in conjunction with his heat sterilization of instruments, brought about dramatic decreases in postoperative fatality.

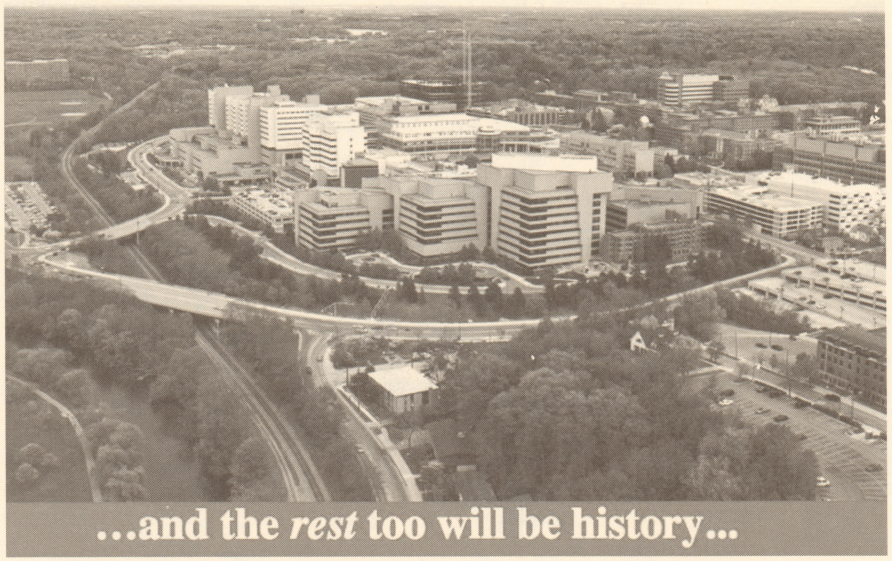
Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and microbiologist whose contributions were among the most valuable in the history of science and industry. He proved that microorganisms cause fermentation and disease and pioneered the use of vaccines for rabies, anthrax and chicken cholera. He originated the process known as pasteurization.

Source: encyclopedia.com

Thank You!

to *The Ann Arbor News* for donating seven months' worth of paper for our newsletter.

dean is James Woolliscroft, an internationally recognized medical educator. Dr. Bloom ended his talk, as he had begun, paying tribute to the importance of studying and learning from history.



University of Michigan Medical Center today

SUSAN WINEBERG • FROM LETTERS IN THE ZIEGLER PAPERS

Way Back When

WCHS Continues Search for a Home

409 S. Division

The president of the Washtenaw Historical Society, Carl E. Guthe, wrote to Miss O.F. Seeley, 809 Hill St, on April 21, 1930, thanking her for her note of March 31 indicating that the First Church of Christ Scientist (409 S. Division St.) was interested in selling its property to them.

"Mr. Taylor (Howell Taylor, architect and board member) and I have talked the matter over several times and have worked out a tentative schedule. [This building is discussed in Reade and Wineberg's Ann Arbor Historic Buildings, 1998, page 46, which is available for sale in the Museum on Main Street Gift Shop].

Another letter from Dr. Guthe to Mr. Taylor, also dated April 21, 1930, notes that the possible cost of the building would be $22,000 with an additional $8,000 needed for reconstruction. To make a down payment it would be necessary to raise $20,000 the first year and $6,000 annually thereafter.

"In other words, if we could raise $20,000 the first year, we would then be able to live on the income from an endowment of $100,000. This seems like a large sum of money. ... I still cling to the hope that some civic-minded individual may give the Society a home."

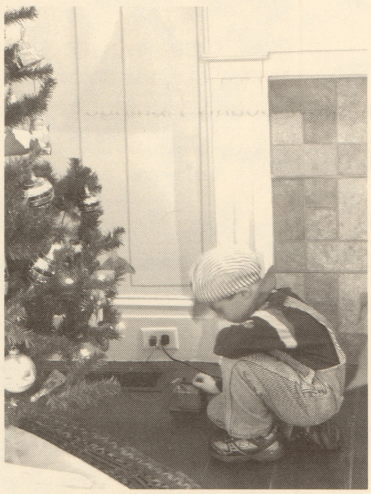
Of course, this purchase never panned out. The church was sold to another church and today serves as the home and office of realtor Jeffrey Gallatin.

JUDY CHRISMAN

Record Numbers Attend Holiday Exhibit

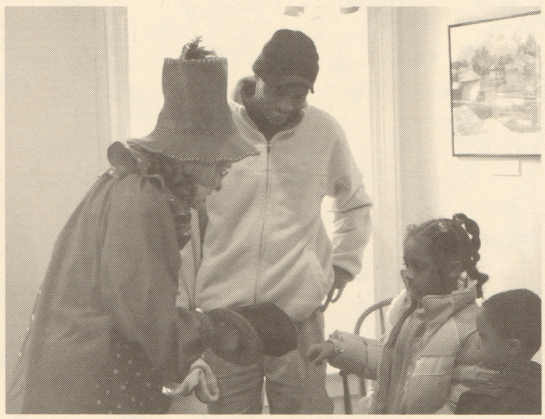
The current holiday exhibit, *Trains in Toyland*, has brought record numbers of visitors to The Museum on Main Street. Included in the exhibit are model trains and train accessories, along with toys from our collection, and the big Colburg Dollhouse, made and donated by Lewis Hodges. Holiday visitors particularly enjoyed watching the trains run around the track while learning how they worked. Firefly the Clown, with her magic bag of tricks, also was a big success. Hands-on activities included a play table with a wooden train, blocks and books, and the opportunity to make paper chains to adorn the exhibit. *Trains in Toyland* will be open until Sunday, January 25.

Enjoying hands-on activities



Checking things out

The exhibition committee thanks the following people who helped make the exhibit fun and exciting for all: Fabian Beltran, for providing and setting up the model trains and demonstrating them; Lois Zimmerman, as Firefly the Clown, for spending the afternoon performing magic tricks; Robert Yuhasz, for putting up the banner, picking up the table top, fixing the leg of the big table, helping to bring the big dollhouse from storage and loaning us the model train belonging to his late son, Lauren; Dan Del Zoppo, for getting most of the lights in the dollhouse working; Linda Eye and her daughter, Maureen Krause, for the loan of the small table and chairs for the children's hands-on activities; Edward and Marilyn Couture for decorating the Christmas tree; and Royce Disbrow, for putting our A Frame out in front of the Clay Gallery on Midnight Madness weekend.



Firefly and friends

Upcoming Events

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY

CIVIL WAR LECTURE AND CLASS

DATE: Sunday, January 25, 2009
TIME: 1:30 p.m.

Free and open to the public
Visitors Welcome

LECTURE:

Winslow Homer and the American Civil War

Professor Richard Rubenfeld, a professor of art history at Eastern Michigan University, will remind us of our Civil War relatives who fought on both the Confederate and Union sides, as he presents Winslow Homer's significant body of graphic and painted works about the war. Professor Rubenfeld will give us an inside perspective of Homer's portraits of the key players and graphic descriptions of some of the historical battles. Professor Rubenfeld has been the recipient of many awards and has published numerous works in the area of art and art history.

CLASS:

Tracing Two Michigan Brothers in the Civil War

Carolyn Griffin will discuss two brothers from Michigan who served in the Union army. She will use a range of historical records, including military and pension records.

Ed Binkley, a Civil War re-enactor, will portray Irvin Waterman Benson, a Civil War soldier. He and his fellow re-enactors will answer questions about life in the army during the Civil War.

LOCATION:
Education Center Auditorium
St. Joseph Mercy Hospital
Campus, Parking Lot P
5305 Elliott Drive, Ypsilanti, Michigan

INFORMATION: Marcia McCrary, GSWC president, 734.483.2799, Marciamccr@aol.com, or visit the GSWC website at http://www.hvcn.org/info/gswc/

PITTSFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUNDAY PROGRAM SERIES
DATE: Sunday, February 8, 2009
TIME: 2 p.m.

PROGRAM:

Geological History of the Pittsfield Area

Speaker John Russell will include comments about the botany that developed from the time glaciers retreated and settlers arrived.

LOCATION:
Pittsfield Community Center
701 West Ellsworth
Ann Arbor, MI

INFORMATION: Mary Ellen Wall, 734.434.4074

SPECIAL VALENTINE'S DAY EVENTS

GRAND TRADITIONS VALENTINE'S BALL

The Romantic Event of the Season!

Enjoy dancing to popular music from 1900 to the 1920s. All levels of dancers are welcome. The pre-ball workshops will get you ready to enjoy the evening. The Huron Valley Serenaders will provide the music and guests are encouraged to dress in attire from the period. Pre-registration is preferred.

DATE: Saturday, February 14

LOCATION: Pittsfield Grange Hall
3337 Ann Arbor-Saline Road
Ann Arbor, MI

PRE-BALL WORKSHOPS
The Best of Ragtime: All Levels

TIME: Noon-1:30 p.m.
Traveling with Maurice: Intermediate to Advanced

TIME: 1:45-3:15 p.m.

BALL

TIME: 8-11 p.m.

PRICE: $25/person. Includes pre-ball workshops

REGISTRATION CHOICES:

- Mail check made out to Grand Traditions to: 2179 Georgetown Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105
- E-mail to: info@vintagedance.com
- Call 734.769.0041
- Visit wwwvintagedance.com/register.htm

KEMPF HOUSE MUSEUM ANNUAL VICTORIAN VALENTINE TEAS

An elegant, traditional tea, with a menu that includes sweets and savouries. Reservations are required.

DATE:
Saturday, February 7
Sunday, February 8

TIME: 3 p.m. either date

LOCATION:
Kemph House Museum
312 South Division Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

RESERVATIONS (REQUIRED):
734.994.4898

INFORMATION:
www.kempfhousemuseum.org

NOTE: This is a popular fundraiser that usually sells out in advance.

TAKE A TOUR THROUGH HISTORY: WASHTENAW COUNTY'S HERITAGE TOURISM MAP PROJECT

There's rich history awaiting you in the ancestral architecture throughout Washtenaw County. Now, with help from the county's Heritage Tourism Map Project, you can follow four distinct themed driving or riding routes throughout Washtenaw County's cities, townships and villages.

Brochures and maps are available for the German Heritage Tour, Greek Revival Tour, Historic Barns Tours and Esek Pray Trail Tour. The old structures are beautiful and the stories behind them, fascinating. Download all or any one of these Washtenaw County Heritage Tours brochures at the Washtenaw County Historic Preservation webpage, www.ewashtenaw.org, and click on Washtenaw County Heritage Tours.

MUSEUM ON MAIN STREET
A Museum Of County Life

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Post Office Box 3336
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-3336

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SUNDAY • FEBRUARY 15 • 2 PM

WCHS GENERAL MEETING

ARCHEOLOGY OF 1015 WALL STREET & LOWER TOWN

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN EXHIBIT MUSEUM
1109 GEDDES, CORNER OF N. UNIVERSITY AVENUE

INFORMATION • 734.662.9092
www.WashtenawHistory.org

MEMBER 2008
NANCY KROHN
905 ROBIN RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48103-3008

Make Note - Dates to Remember

2009 General Meeting Schedule • 2:00 PM

Sun. Feb. 15 **Archeology of 1015 Wall Street & Lower Town**
University of Michigan Exhibit Museum
1109 Geddes Avenue, corner of North University Avenue
For information, call 734.662.9092, or go to
www.WashtenawHistory.org

Sun. Mar. 15 **Transportation History Collection**
Kathleen Dow/Special Collections Library
7th Floor, Hatcher, 48109

Sun. Apr. 19 **The Toledo War**
Don Faber/McKune Memorial Library
221 S. Main, Chelsea, 48118

Sun. May 20 **Annual Meeting:** *Location to be announced*

Mission Statement

The purpose of the Washtenaw County Historical Society is to foster interest in and to elucidate the history of Washtenaw County from the time of the original inhabitants to the present. Its mission shall be to carry out the mandate as stated through the preservation and presentation of artifacts and information by exhibit, assembly, and publication. And to teach, especially our youth, the facts, value and the uses of Washtenaw County history through exhibits in museums and classrooms, classes, tours to historical places, and other educational activities.